



Forever flood that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Charleston Attacked.

It is pretty certain that Charleston was attacked on Monday last, but there is no news of the result. It is inferred from the indisposition of the rebels to give us information that it is unfavorable to them.

As was expected.—The pleasant weather of spring is thawing out our copperhead cotemporary, the Monitor. It boastfully announces that Judge Cothran is elected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority, and that Wisconsin is "copperhead all over." It publishes a "Copperhead Lyric" from the Boston Post; praises the Rev. Dr. Barnes, a pro-slavery divine, and commends his peace propositions, which it states as follows:

1. He condemns general immediate emancipation.
 2. He would allow the slaveholding states to be represented in Congress, for all their slaves.
 3. He denies the right of Congress to prohibit slavery in the territories.
- If a few half-warm hours have done this, what will the heat of dog-days accomplish? He will strike friend and foe alike, as he did before he was "dried up" by the remonstrances and rebukes of the leaders who had an eye on the elections just passed.

A WELL-INFORMED JOURNAL.—It is sometimes amusing to read the authoritative enunciations from the "metropolitan" papers of the country in relation to matters away from home. With the gravity of an oracle, they assume to know the minutest details of every public movement, and utter their predictions with all the confidence of infallibility. A ridiculous and mortifying blunder in one case is no bar to its repetition in another. It is wholly immaterial whether they are laughed at or laughed with, so long as the assumption of superior knowledge is maintained. One of the best illustrations of this feature of the "leading" organs of public sentiment are the comments of the Chicago Journal on our recent judicial election. That paper says:

"Our republican morning cotemporary thinks it probable that Chief Justice Dixon is defeated for re-election in Wisconsin, and attributes the cause of his defeat to the fact that he was not nominated or supported by any 'regular party organization.' Our neighbor is mistaken. In the first place, it is not certain as yet that Judge Dixon is defeated; and, in the next place, he was the nominee of the regular republican convention, and supported as the republican candidate. If he is not elected, the result is attributable neither to his political opinions nor to the manner in which he was nominated, but to the over-confidence, and consequent lack of effort, of his friends. The democrats worked with energy for Cothran, while the Unionists felt so sure of electing Judge Dixon that they exerted themselves but little. If the democrats have succeeded, the result is attributable entirely to the apathy of their opponents."

No comment of ours is needed to show the ridiculous absurdity of our Illinois cotemporary.

FEELINGS OF THE SOLDIERS.—There is but one feeling among the soldiers who are sustaining the honor of the country and maintaining the rights of the government in the field of battle. Albert B. Heath, a member of Co. D, 2d regiment, gives expression in a letter written home recently, he says:

"I want you to write how the draft is getting along. If those who stay at home think anything of their country, they had better come and help us maintain it. I should like to come back and help them on their way. They are no better than any body else. I am tired of the war, but I don't want to come home with 'peace on any terms,' as the copperheads call it. I want to see this rebellion put down and slavery extinguished."

"We have just returned from a trip down the Potomac on a foraging expedition. We took a boat and went down about eighty miles, and took some mules and a few sacks, and some corn and wheat, &c."

"I received those papers you sent me, and was thankful to get them, as anything that is printed in Wisconsin is interesting."

A PROFITABLE RULE.—The Monitor, for the purpose of creating a feeling against us, multiplies by 5 the amount of money we receive for our public printing, and to benefit his own purse deducts about four-fifths from the value of the personal property he lists for taxation. An equalizing board would be useful.

Hemp.—The Prairie Farmer recommends that small amounts of hemp should be sown this year, for a more extended cultivation another season. Two quarts of seed are sufficient for an acre—two or three seeds for a hill. Plant and cultivate same as corn, from the 20th of April to the middle of May. It will be ready for gathering by the middle of September. It says it can be grown in southern Wisconsin, and confidently states that hemp machinery can now be supplied, where a sufficient number of acres are sown, to justify its introduction.

This is a hard world. Every rose has its thorn, but not one thorn in a hundred has its rose.

The Fortifications at Charleston.

From the Boston Herald.

We had an interview, last evening, with Mr. James M. Thompson, of Webster, in this state, who has recently escaped from the rebel army. His statement is as follows:

He went from the north in August, prior to the breaking out of the war, and was employed in Charleston until that time. When there was a call for troops, he, with others, was transferred to the ranks of the 5th South Carolina regiment, and was one of the party who manned the battery at Cummings' Point during the bombardment of Sumter, having been previously stationed in Fort Moultrie. After the capture of Sumter, the regiment went into Virginia, and participated in the celebrated Bull Run fight and many other engagements, including that of Antietam, which was the last, and after which he returned to Charleston. A detachment of two hundred and one men were then put aboard the iron-clad Palmetto State, commanded by Commander Ingraham, and they served throughout the brief career of that vessel, and were afterwards put into Fort Sumter as a part of the garrison, where they remained until recently. Our informant says this fort mounts two hundred and five guns, all in working order; that new barracks have been constructed of iron and stone, which are spacious, airy, and fire-proof. He seemed to be well acquainted with the fortifications around the harbor, and describes them as follows:

Morris' Island, near Cummings' Point, and bearing upon the channel where our vessels must necessarily come up in order to reach the city, are mounted seven heavy Armstrong guns. From this point are constructed heavy batteries extending eastward to the light-house, mounting forty-five guns, ranging in weight of metal from thirty-two to sixty-eight pounds. Near the light-house is a bomb proof mortar battery, constructed of palmetto logs and railroad iron, which mounts seventeen mortars, besides as many more guns of heavy calibre. Some of the mortars are fifteen inches.

On the first of all these fortifications the channel would be exposed, before coming in range of the guns of Sumter and Moultrie. Fort Moultrie has ninety-six guns, most of them quite heavy, and is protected by over a thousand sand-bags. Above and near Moultrie is the celebrated floating battery, which took a prominent part in the bombardment of Sumter, in 1861. It carries ten guns. The old United States light ship is also in fighting trim, and has been named the Rattlesnake Shoal. This is moored near by. From Moultrie to Sumter, the distance of a mile, is extended an iron cable, to which are attached torpedoes and a net work of rafts, constructed in a manner which it is hoped by the rebels will enable them to entangle any of our fleet who venture there, and prevent their escape. They are then to be drawn to a point where it is believed the concentrated fire of the forts will quickly demolish them.

From Fort Johnson, which lies somewhat to the west of Fort Sumter, to Castle Pinckney, and extending across the channel leading to the city, is a raft of some six hundred guns, each mounting two fifty-six and one thirty-two pounder rifle guns. They are strongly linked together, and a vessel entangled among them would be exposed to a raking fire from many guns. These constitute the chief fortifications of Charleston harbor, but wherever an available point has been discovered, our informant assures us, there has been mounted a gun.

To prevent an attack from the land side, he says there are at a point two and half miles west of the city, known as the Magnolia House, intrenchments mounting one hundred guns. In fact every means of defence which the genius and experience of Beauregard could devise, have been made available. He further states that the rebels have a dread of the monitors, and fear that they will get past the forts without sustaining much injury, in which case the latter will be blown up, the city burned, and the troops routed into the interior. That our informant will take the city, there seems to be little or no doubt among its defenders, but they declare it will be a good month's work that will accomplish it. Gen. Johnston and Lee were at Charleston recently, and viewed the defences.

There are about 40,000 men at Charleston at present, and an attack is expected every day.

The Chinch Bug.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS.—Mr. Michael Hopps, of Lyonsville, Cook county, Ill., wishes to make known through our columns, for the benefit of wheat growers, the following remedy for this increasing pest. He has found by experiment that *grass hms* sown on wheat, on which the chinch bug is already at work, will at once drive them from the field, and thus save the crop.

Last year upon finding his wheat attacked by these insects, threatening to ruin it, he bethought himself of the fact that during his gardening experience in the old country, he had frequently expelled various insects from his plants by gas lime, and concluded to try the experiment on the chinch bug.

He accordingly came to Chicago, and for twenty-five cents purchased a wagon load of the article, and accompanied by his wife and children, he went to his farm, and glad to rid himself of the pest, he applied it to his wheat crop—sowing broadcast, at the rate of six to seven bushels per acre. The effect was that the bugs immediately left his field, and his crop was saved, while the wheat of his neighbors was nearly ruined by the insects.

A neighbor had a field of wheat adjoining his, and Hopps' thinking, in which the bugs worked badly. Thinking that as soon as the wheat was cut they would emanate from his corn, he dropped a handful of the gas lime upon each hill of corn, in the same manner as plaster is often dropped upon corn in the east. The consequence was that the bugs did not attack the corn in the least.

Mr. H. is confident that it is a sure remedy for the ravages of this insect. It is certainly a very cheap and simple remedy.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A TOWN'S TOLL.—Audubon relates that he once saw a road under himself. He commenced by pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing downwards. After a few smart rubs, his sides began to burst open along his back. He kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast off cuticle forward between his fore-legs, into his mouth, and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his fore-legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole.

The St. Louis Republican says the mercantile houses of that city are making preparations for a heavier spring trade than they have ever known since the commencement of the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.
Philip Huger and three others, charged with being members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, were arrested at Reading, Pa., and are now in prison. Considerable excitement exists in regard to the affair. A mob threatened to attack the jail and release the prisoners, not knowing they had been sent to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, April 8.
No official advices have been received from Charleston. Private letters of April 1st, are at hand, stating that the grand movement for an attack on the city had commenced; but they intimated that it might be several days before a collision would occur.

The movement on St. John's Island is considered as one to take Charleston in the rear, thus requiring much marching, and leaving all the batteries and forts on Stono Inlet out of the way.

One letter states that the naval attack would be made directly on the forts in the harbor.

A dispatch received in this city to-day from the Army of the Potomac, states that unusual efforts were made yesterday, last night, and this morning, to obtain the usual files of rebel papers, but that it was impossible. This is indicative of a rebel reverse at Charleston, and so interpreted by the government.

Attempts were made last night, by our pickets to induce the rebel prisoners to converse on the subject of the demonstration before Charleston, but they declined.

New York, April 9.
The Suffolk correspondent of the Baltimore American states that there was a woman's bread riot at Petersburg, Va., a few days since.

Deserters state that Longstreet is on the Blackwater with three rebel divisions.

A special to the New York Evening Post says Slidell has written to the rebel leaders that neither England nor France will adopt war intervention measures, or recognize the rebels. He advises them to make the best terms possible to return to the Union.

A person who passed Charleston harbor on Sunday noon, states that nearly all the iron-clads were off that place. The Ironsides was prepared for action, nothing being visible but the rear of the fleet was ready for the assault. On Saturday a few shells were fired at Fort Sumter, to try the range, but no action was commenced.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Republican to-night says: "Rebel sympathizers in this city have been hinting suspiciously, for a few days past, in their peculiar manner of giving out such information, that another raid will soon be made into Maryland, in order to gobble up supplies for the rebel troops."

Many of our representatives and senators have made application for authority to Gen. Hingham to organize, in Arkansas, a very rebellious district, a loyal force of 20,000 men. The application is also supported by several major generals, and by citizens of Arkansas, who represent that such a force can be readily organized.

About 40 Union officers, captured at Huntsville, Tenn., in December last, arrived at Annapolis yesterday, from Richmond. They have all been exchanged, and will report to their regiments immediately.

Two hundred and eighty-six paroled prisoners of war, and 43 paroled civilians—citizens of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—have arrived from Richmond. The prisoners state that the rebels still hold in confinement at Salisbury about 40 citizens of North Carolina and Tennessee, whom they are loth to liberate, as they believe them to be the strongest Unionists they have in the south; but it is believed here that these will also be released in a very short time, as arrangements were made with the rebels some time ago, for a exchange of all civilians held as prisoners.

Twelve hundred paroled prisoners of war were yesterday sent from Annapolis to Camp Chase, Ohio. Four hundred more are expected to leave for the same place in a day or two.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.

A majority of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, to inquire whether any useful measure for the relief of the poor are the election of United States Senator, made a report to day, finding General Cameron guilty on the charges of bribery preferred against him by Jefferson Boyer, a member of the legislature. It is understood that a minority report, signed by republican members of the committee, will differ with this report materially. The testimony is very voluminous.

New York, April 8.

The steamship Columbia, from New Orleans the 1st, via Havana the 4th, has arrived. There is no confirmation of the report that the rebels were evacuating Port Hudson.

The gunboat Diana had been captured by the rebels at Petersburg, Va., and Patterson was killed; Lieutenant Allen, of General Weitzel's staff, wounded and taken prisoner; Master's Mate Dowler killed; Boatswain's Mate Mumford killed; Captain Jewett, 168th New York, wounded; Lieut. Ball, of the Diana, wounded; Lieut. Francis, 12th Connecticut, mortally wounded; and a number of privates killed and wounded. The soldiers aboard the Diana were Captain Jewett's company of the 168th New York, and Company K, 12th Connecticut. Ninety-eight of our men were paroled by the rebels.

The steamer Honduras had arrived at New Orleans from the Rio Grande, with 200 Texas refugees. She reports that on the 15th of March, a rebel force of 150 men crossed into Mexico at the mouth of the river, and captured Col. E. J. Davis, of the 1st Texas cavalry, and Capt. Montgomery, of the same regiment. The Mexican authorities demanded their release, and Col. Davis was given up, as also the soldiers taken at the same time. Capt. Montgomery was not returned, and private advices say he was hung by the rebels, which is undoubtedly true. Davis and Montgomery were taken from the house of the Mexican commander. Three of the officers narrowly escaped from the hands of the rebels, and, with half a dozen Mexicans, drove fifty rebels to the river, wounding three or four, of whom two died. The United States boat, without the least delay, sent the rebel Captain Benavides had also crossed into Mexico, and burned a town, near Guerrero. The rebel authorities were evidently in a state of great alarm lest the violation of neutrality should involve them in hostilities with Mexico. Their troops are now concentrated near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

A Yankee schooner and cargo, valued at \$250,000, had been captured by the rebels near Rio Grande.

An immense train is carried on over the Rio Grande. The train is composed of a train of 600 carts on the way to Brownsville. These loads average six bales each.

Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, in his message to the legislature, declines re-election, and says he will take a more active part in the war. Some people affirm that he will leave the Confederacy as soon as his term expires.

The state of Texas had furnished 87,000 troops for the rebel army, and a conscription law adopted by the legislature will add 27,000 thereto. Under this law there are no exemptions. Every man who can stand upon his feet will be forced into the army. Most of the refugees who came to New Orleans on the Honduras have enlisted, and 75 rebel deserters are awaiting transportation at Matamoros to do likewise. There were 80 vessels at the mouth of the Rio Grande, from all parts of the world.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, April 10.
The Tribune's Washington special contains the following: The rebels on the other side of the Rappahannock are in the receipt of unpleasant news. They gather in knots and talk it over, and are extremely quiet and subdued, apparently in very bad spirits. The rebels are making every effort to prevent an exchange of newspapers, or the communication of intelligence through any channel. It has been ascertained by conversation with stray felons, military and civil, that a decided advantage has been gained by our forces at Charleston—that a fort had been taken; what fort is not stated. Richmond papers of a later date than those received yesterday, contain no dispatches whatever from South Carolina. The belief is entertained in naval and military circles here that Charleston has by this time fallen. Great confidence is felt in the ability of our 30 guns and 600 men in the iron-clads, to overcome the 400 guns and rebel forts.

Admiral Dupont has in his possession accurate charts of the water approaches to the city, in which the localities of torpedoes are laid down, and the channels by which they might be avoided, are carefully traced.

The following is a special despatch: HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9, 1863.
April 9, 1863.

The rebels are actively engaged on their earthworks around Fredericksburg. The additional display of camps and bustling activity on fortifications look so much like their former work of invention, that the belief that an evacuation is intended, is entertained by many officers. The balloon and signal corps, however, report no withdrawal up to this time.

Times dispatch.—It is understood that department dispatches just sent by secretary Seward to minister Adams in London take decided grounds against the sitting out in English ports of piratical vessels to prey upon our commerce. The English government is informed that its course in regard to preventing their sitting out is regarded as unfriendly to this government, and a solemn protest is entered against a continuance of its policy in this respect.

New York, April 10.
The Herald makes the following assertion: We have now received from various sources positive information of the actual commencement of an attack upon Charleston. The bombardment of Fort Sumter by the iron-clads began on Monday. Capt. Moses, of the Fair Haven, brings intelligence from Capt. Steadman, that Admiral Dupont had, on the 4th of April, proceeded to Charleston with the following iron-clads: New Ironsides, flag ship; monitors Palmetto, Co. Catfish, Montauk, Passaic, Weehawken, Keokuk, Nahant, and Nauteck. Off Stono Inlet, Capt. Moses saw our army transport fleet and iron-clads anchored inside. He also saw the Ericsson lying off the Inlet, with a floating battery.

WASHINGTON, April 9, midnight.

No official intelligence in reference to affairs at Charleston has yet been received. It is expected that the navy department dispatches would arrive this evening. Entire confidence is expressed that the attack on Charleston will be completely successful. Prominent government officers openly announce their belief that Charleston has been taken. If a victory is gained there by our land and naval forces, the first intelligence of it will be brought by a dispatch boat from Hilton Head. The rebels will not permit any mention by telegraph or publication in any paper.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, April 10.

Stocks better but inactive. Gold at board 46 1/2 closing 47 1/2. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn heavy. Whisky dull, 45 1/2 to 49 1/2.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Tribune's despatch gives the following California appointments: Robert B. Swain, superintendent, vice Stevens resigned; Samuel J. Briggs, assessor, vice Lane resigned; H. W. Miller, assessor, vice Mudge, removed. This action is consequent upon the report of Thomas Brown special agent of the treasury department sent to examine into matters on the Pacific coast. No appointment of collector at San Francisco yet.

CLARKSVILLE, April 9.

An expedition under Col. Boone surprised the Woodwards and captured our stores, and took several prisoners. Severe skirmishing occurred this morning. Boone followed the rebels twelve miles.

New York, April 10.

The following is a despatch from a Richmond paper:

The enemy advanced on Woodbury and McMinville, but being outflanked retired. 16,000 Federals are advancing on Columbia. A battle is considered imminent between the week closes.

St. Louis, April 9.

The Democrat's special correspondent's Point, the 3d, says: Several transports, with troops, and Lile's marine brigade, and one iron-clad, started up stream this morning. There is no prospect of active operations before Vicksburg for some time. A new canal has been cut three miles above here, to be eight miles long, and empty into the Mississippi river below Warren. Three dredges and an African brig are at work night and day. Farragut holds the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Porter and Grant are reconnoitering up the Yazoo with considerable force.

ORRILLIN COLLEGE AND THE WAR.—We have been at some pains to ascertain, as nearly as possible, how many students in actual attendance here, have thrown up their studies and entered the army since the outbreak of the rebellion. The list shows a total of one hundred and eighty-eight who have left our halls to take the field. We have no doubt that a complete roll would number over two hundred. This, it must be remembered, includes only those who were in actual attendance prior to entering the service. We suppose no other school in the land has sent out so many soldiers.

Of the one hundred and eighty mentioned above, nine were from the Theological Department, one hundred from the College classes, and the remainder from the Preparatory Department. Thirty of them hold or have held commissions. More than that number, alas, have fallen victims to the hospital, prison, and battle-field.—*Oberlin News.*

JEFF. DAVIS LIKELY TO LOSE HIS EYE.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, writing from Richmond the 23d ult., says that Jefferson Davis has been confined to his house for two weeks, and is a great sufferer. An abscess has been formed on his temple, next to his sound eye, and it is feared by his friends that he will lose the sight of that eye also.

Second Ward School.

The pupils of the second ward school had a pleasant and very creditable exhibition last evening, upon the occasion of the close of the term. We can truly say that we have never attended a meeting of this kind with which we were so well pleased. There was no effort to go beyond the capacities of the pupils, but in all their exercises they came fully up to the expectation of the large audience present, and went over beyond what many supposed possible. There was no failure on the part any—no "break down," even on the part of the youngest who participated—but all did credit to themselves and their teachers. Miss Brown, of the intermediate department, has indeed a model school, and has succeeded in so blending discipline with order, severity, ambition to excel without pretension and vanity, love for herself on the part of her scholars, with obedience and general good order and progress, without exercising undue severity, that we congratulate her upon her success.

The primary department under the supervision of Miss Martin and Miss Corson, is also in like good condition. As a whole the second ward school is not inferior to any in the city, and parents and pupils take a commendable and just pride in its flourishing condition.

The following report of the average percentage of attendance, tardiness, deportment and lessons, during the last ten weeks, of the Second Ward Intermediate Department, will show that we have not over-estimated the condition of the school:

5

No. enrolled.....70.
No. present members.....60.
No. Tardy.....10.
Average percentage of attendance 85.7.
Names of those who have not been absent or tardy during the term:

Eliza Kealey, Eva Husbrook, Ellen Brown, Hattie Phelps, Mary Tall, Ida Vosburg, Ellen Jepson, Mattie Bowen, Emma Estes, Rhoda Gilmore, Merritt Hansen, Edwin Frank, Charles Robbins, John Rose, Willie Fathens, Eddie Marshall, Thomas Irvine.

Percentage of pupils.—Attendance, deportment and lessons combined.
Those that are 95 and over are as follows:

Eliza Kealey, Caroline Carlsen, Eva Husbrook, Ida Vosburg, Mary Kealey, Lorretta Marble, Alice Whittier, Mary Robbins, Mary Tall, Margaret Marshall, Mary Evenson, Emma Gordon, Hattie Phelps, Ellen Jepson, Rhoda Gilmore, Hattie Ward, Mary Hagney, Susan Smith, Maria Day, Mattie Bowen, Orrin Bates, Thomas Kealey, Edward Frank, Emmet Miles, Albert Sher, Charles Colston, Willard Mosher, George Porter, John Mosher, John Rose, Eddie Marshall, Charles Robbins, Merritt Hansen, Mildred Ida, Willie Fathens, Allen Norris, Harry Horner, Ellen Brown, Bathia Right, Emma Estes, Sarah Story, Adella Husbrook, Addie Love, Chauncey Cowell.

The Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., are the most extensive in the world, employing over 2,500 operatives. The mill was built in 1854, two years after its incorporation, and with a capital of \$2,430,000. The kind of goods manufactured are delaines, cashmeres, challis, calicoes and fabrics. The power is obtained from water turbine wheels. In the manufacturing department, which is 800 feet in length, there are 62,000 spindles in operation, 1,600 looms, operated by 650 women, and the average amount of cotton consumed per week, is about 4,200 pounds, and of wool 2,500 pounds—all of which when manufactured, makes 300,000 yards of goods. The printing department comprises sixteen machines, and 25,000,000 yards of goods are printed yearly.

HEMP PAPER.—Mr. Addison L. Ladin, of Herkimer, member of the senate of N. Y., in 1858 and 1859, and a large paper manufacturer, has addressed a letter to the farmers of Mohawk Valley, urging them to sow a large crop of hemp for the purpose of making paper. He says:

"I would have hemp grown, and I will agree to purchase two thousand tons of hemp straw. I am told that good strong land will produce from three to five tons of hemp straw to the acre. My process enables us to use the hemp straw as the seed has ripened; while heretofore the crop has been grown, either for the bark or the seed, realizing only one profit. By selling me the hemp straw and others the hemp seed, a farmer will make two profits. It can be all mown with a mowing machine and dried like hay. The product of one acre, being four tons, will be fifty-five dollars.

A well known and reliable citizen, who has just returned from the Kanawha Valley, and who has been considerably beyond the federal lines, reports that the greatest distress exists among the loyal citizens who have heretofore remained beyond the protection of the Union soldiers. They are fleeing towards the north, with their families, and are in a most destitute condition. Farmers, who have in past times lived comfortably, have been forced to leave their homes, with their families, on foot. Women and children, some of them miserably clad, and without shoes, are traveling towards the Ohio river. Important events are soon to take place in Kentucky and East Tennessee, under strategic movements of General Burnside. Particulars are contraband.

Prior to the Connecticut election, Gov. Seymour, of New York, wrote a letter expressing his interest in the election in Connecticut, regretting his inability to take part in the contest, and commending Col. Tom Seymour, the copperhead candidate, as a "pure, patriotic and honest man."

New York Seymour is just as bad a man as Thomas Seymour, and the more dangerous because the greater hypocrite.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Freight for Charges.

Freight Office
GALVESTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANESVILLE, April 10th, 1863.

To all persons whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st day of April, 1863, the Galveston and Chicago Union Railroad Company, the following described goods, were received for shipment to be delivered to R. J. Richardson, Janesville, Wis., to wit: 100 bales of cotton, 100 bales of wool, 100 bales of flax, 100 bales of hemp, 100 bales of straw, 100 bales of hay, 100 bales of grain, 100 bales of lumber, 100 bales of coal, 100 bales of iron, 100 bales of steel, 100 bales of tin, 100 bales of lead, 100 bales of zinc, 100 bales of copper, 100 bales of brass, 100 bales of silver, 100 bales of gold, 100 bales of platinum, 100 bales of palladium, 100 bales of rhodium, 100 bales of iridium, 100 bales of osmium, 100 bales of selenium, 100 bales of tellurium, 100 bales of arsenic, 100 bales of antimony, 100 bales of bismuth, 100 bales of mercury, 100 bales of cadmium, 100 bales of barium, 100 bales of strontium, 100 bales of calcium, 100 bales of magnesium, 100 bales of sodium, 100 bales of potassium, 100 bales of lithium, 100 bales of rubidium, 100 bales of cesium, 100 bales of francium, 100 bales of actinium, 100 bales of thorium, 100 bales of uranium, 100 bales of protactinium, 100 bales of neptunium, 100 bales of plutonium, 100 bales of americium, 100 bales of curium, 100 bales of berkelium, 100 bales of californium, 100 bales of einsteinium, 100 bales of fermium, 100 bales of mendelevium, 100 bales of nobelium, 100 bales of lawrencium, 100 bales of rutherfordium, 100 bales of dubnium, 100 bales of seaborgium, 100 bales of bohrium, 100 bales of hassium, 100 bales of meitnerium, 100 bales of darmstadtium, 100 bales of roentgenium, 100 bales of copernicium, 100 bales of nihonium, 100 bales of flerovium, 100 bales of tennessine, 100 bales of oganesson.

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